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Virginia Gazette

AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND: PRINTED BY THOMAS NICOLSON.

TO BE SOLD

ON THE PREMISES,

In the county of Fluvanna, on Tuesday the 17th day of February next,

150 LOTS OF GROUND,

Laid off with convenient Streets and eſtabliſhed as a Town by an act of the Hon. the General Aſſembly, and called by the name of

COLUMBIA.

EACH Lot will be ſold at public ſale to the higheſt bidder at 12 months credit, with intereſt from the date, the intereſt to be remitted if the purchaſe money is punctually paid—and in caſe the purchaſers ſhall have built houſes or made ſuch other improvements by the expiration of the firſt year, as manifeſt an intention of ſettling their reſpective lots immediately in the opinion of the Truſtees or a majority of them, ſuch purchaſers may have two years longer credit if they deſire it on paying legal intereſt.

The Truſtees or a majority of them will make ſufficient deeds to the purchaſers for their reſpective lots upon their executing bonds with approved ſecurity, to *David Roſs, Eſq;* the proprietor on the conditions above mentioned.

COLUMBIA is ſituate at the junction of the two great branches of James river, the largeſt called the Fluvanna, affords good Batteau navigation for upwards of 200 miles weſterly into the rich counties of Botetourt and Rockbridge, and thereby opening an eaſy communication with the weſtern country.—The ſmaller branch called the Rivanna, affords Batteau navigation to the foot of the ſouth weſt mountains. From Columbia to the city of Richmond, is 50 miles, the navigation is ſafe and eaſy; and will admit of larger batteaus than navigate the rivers above, and of ſuch a ſize and conſtruction, as may with ſafety go into tide water and deliver their loads to the ſhipping, or at any of the trading towns on the river. The canal which is now cutting at the falls of the river is in ſuch a ſituation, as 'tis expected to afford complete navigation to Broad-Rock in 6 months, this is within one mile and a half of Richmond—It is ſuppoſed that in three years more it will be extended to Richmond, and in 3 years thereafter, a communication by locks may be opened with the tide water—About four years ago a public inſpection of tobacco was by law eſtabliſhed at this place, a very commodious ſett of warehouſes are erected there, ſufficient to contain at one time between three and four thouſand hhds. tobacco—the quantity of tobacco inſpected there has increaſed every year—the price which the planters have obtained is higher than at any other inſpection in the ſtate, except Hanover town and Richmond; and there has hitherto been a difference of about ſix per cent, on account of the tranſportation, but 'tis believed there will be little or no difference in price between this inſpection and Richmond, when the navigation is completed down to broad rock.

COLUMBIA is diſtant from the court houſe or the centre of the undermentioned counties as follows, to wit: Goochland county 18 miles, Louiſa 25 miles, Orange 36 miles, Culpeper 56 miles, Albemarle 29 miles, Amherſt 50 miles, Cumberland 20 miles, Buckingham 32 miles, Campbell 75 miles, Bedford 100 miles, Amelia 40 miles, Prince Edward 44 miles, Charlotte 65 to 68 miles, Mecklenburg 80 miles, Halifax 90 miles, Pittſylvania 115 miles, Henry 150 miles, Franklin 140 miles.—From hence 'tis evident that the inſpection at this place, is much nearer to five ſixths of all the rich tobacco lands on the principal branches of Rappahannock, York, James river, Appomattox, Stanton and Dan rivers, with ſeveral large rivers in North-Carolina, than Fredericksburg, Hanover town, Richmond or Peterſburg.

From the foregoing deſcription of Columbia people will judge for themſelves, how far it is an eligible ſituation for merchants, manufacturers or machanics.

Truſtees appointed by law
THO PLEASANTS, ſen.
THOMAS F. BATES.
ROBERT LEWIS, ſen.
GEORGE THOMPSON.
TUNSTAL QUARLES.
SAMUEL RICHARDSON
DUNCAN M'LAUCHLAN

Columbia, December 17, 1788.

PERTINENT QUESTIONS,

To begin the New-Year, One thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-nine.

WHEREAS ſome perſons have enquired the reaſon why moral eſſays in the newſpapers are in general, ſo ſhort; a writer of them begs leave to reply, becauſe a ſhort eſſay cannot weary the reader's patience, nor the contents be a burden to his memory: In the next place, becauſe ſuch periodical publications as newſpapers are not intended nor calculated for long diſſertations, but for a variety of matter, to pleaſe thoſe who have not time or inclination to dip deeper into ſuch ſubjects: And, laſtly, becauſe newſpapers are, for the moſt part, to be devoted to the concerns of the political and commercial world.

Now, then, as the year is concluded, let us aſk ourſelves a few queſtions, which, in my humble opinion, are of infinitely more importance than the above inquiry

1. What good have we done the year paſt?

2. As we are a year older, are we, in truth, a year wiſer?

3. As we have got one year more near to eternity, are we better fitted for an eternal world, if not, high time it is we were, for who knows what a day may bring forth.

Whether old or young, rich or poor, be aſſured theſe queſtions equally concern us all, and are not aſked by an enthuſiaſt or madman; no, but by one who ſincerely wiſhes the happineſs of his fellow creatures in this world, and in the world to come everlaſting felicity.

To dreſs, to viſit, to ſee and be ſeen; to be admired and flattered (and I wiſh I could not add) too often ruined and undone, is too much the employment of the preſent day; may it be our ſerious determination, that it ſhall be leſs ſo than ever, during the year we are now entering on. Surely, the conſideration of a future ſtate of endleſs bliſs or woe, to which time is haſtening us all, ſhould be attended to by every rational creature; as it is the duty, intereſt and privilege of the ſons and daughters of mortality to think ſeriouſly of, and be happily prepared for that awful change, which, ſooner or later, muſt paſs on all; for

Time like a ſtream, that haſtens from the ſhore,
Flies to an ocean where 'tis known no more.

ORIGINAL of the CORONER'S JURY.

A GENTLEWOMAN in London, after having buried ſix huſbands, found a gentleman hardy enough to make her a wife once more. For ſeveral months their happineſs was mutual; a circumſtance which ſeemed to pay no great compliment to the former partners of her bed, who, as ſhe ſaid, had diſguſted her by their ſotiſhneſs and infidelity. In the view of knowing the real character of his amorous mate, the gentleman began frequently to abſent himſelf, to return at late hours, and when he did return, to appear as if intoxicated. At firſt reproaches, but afterwards menaces, were the conſequence of this conduct. The gentleman perſiſted, and ſeemed every day to become more addicted to his bottle. One evening, when ſhe imagined him dead drunk, ſhe unſewed a leaden weight from one of the ſleeves of her gown, and having melted it, ſhe approached to her huſband, who pretended ſtill to be ſound aſleep, in order to put it into his ear through a pipe. Convinced of her wickedneſs, the gentleman ſtarted up and ſeized her; when having procured aſſiſtance, he ſecured her till the morning, and conducted her before a magiſtrate, who committed her to priſon. The bodies of her ſix huſbands were dug up; and as marks of violence were ſtill diſcoverable upon each of them, the proof of her guilt appeared ſo ſtrong upon her trial, that ſhe was condemned and executed. To this circumſtance is England indebted for that uſeful regulation, by which no corpſe can be interred in this kingdom, without a legal inſpection.

PHILADELPHIA, January 16.

SOME perſons who are concerned in iſlands and marſhes on Delaware and Cheſapeak Bays, can teſtify that the waters riſe higher now than they were accuſtomed to do heretofore, on thoſe marſhes—Of the former which have been drained, ſome of the banks have been gradually raiſed to ſuch a pitch, that it ſeems almoſt impoſſible to raiſe them higher; the waters have broken others down, ſo that ſome parts are now under water, which uſed to be faſt land.

An account of ſeveral inſtances of the ſame kind having happened in different parts of Europe, have been lately publiſhed, to form an hypotheſis, in order to ſhew that theſe inundations are periodical; the author of which might have mentioned many more in different quarters of the globe, perhaps enough to ſhew, that all parts of the earth bordering on the ocean, have been, at particular times, ſubject to ſuch inundations, ſome traces of which are perceivable even in the hiſtory of countries, of which we have the leaſt knowledge, as will appear from the following extract from a *general deſcription of China*, ſhewing what happened there, during the reign of the Emperor *Xunus*.

"The Emperor was full of trouble by what means "to repel the high waters which threatened to over-"flow the lower part of the country. After many ex-"periments, he gave order at laſt to one QUENIUS "to caſt up a bank againſt the ſame; but he not being "able to perform it, and leaving the ſame imperfect, "the charge of the work was committed to his ſon "YVUS, who, in the ſpace of thirteen years, effected "it, to the great accommodation of the inhabitants; "following his deſign all that while with ſuch earneſt-"neſs, that he would hardly eat or ſleep—ſome part "of this great and ſtupendous work may be ſeen to "this day. This great labour, diligence and dexterity "of YVUS, uſed in the accompliſhing this ſtupendous "work, ſo far prevailed upon the affection of the Em-"peror, that he made him his fellow and companion "in the government, paſſing by his eldeſt ſon; ſo that "they two, without any ambitious emulation or envy "to each other, governed ſeventeen years with equal "power and authority, until the death of Xunus, after "which Yvus ſucceeded him in the ſole government of "the Empire."

The ingenious Dr. Adair (in his Philoſophical Sketch of the Natural Hiſtory of the Human Body and mind) has lately made the following curious and intereſting remarks on the ſhortneſs of human life:

Of 1000 perſons, 85 die in the birth; 877 from teething, convulſions, and worms; 80 from ſmall pox; 7 in the meaſles; 8 women in childbed; 191 of conſumption, aſthma, and other diſeaſes of the breaſt; 150 of fevers; 12 of apoplexy and lethargy; and 41 of dropſy, omitting other diſeaſes not ſo well aſcertained; ſo that only 78 of 1000 attain what may be deemed old age.

Or, if our readers chuſe to take it in another point of view: Of 1000 perſons, 260 die within the firſt year, 80 in the ſecond, 40 in the third, 24 in the fourth; and within the firſt eight years of life, 446, or almoſt one half the number are cut off by premature death.

Sickly years are from 1 in 4, or 1 in 6 or 7 to the healthy. December, January, and April, are, from obſervation, found to be the moſt ſickly months, and June the moſt healthy in the year. January is to June, as 11 to one.—EUROP. MAG.

LONDON, October 6.

ACCORDING to the following relation from a perſon juſt returned from the Labrador coaſt, the imatative faculty in monkies, ſeems to exceed every thing ſhort of human. A ſailor having a number of red woolen caps, &c. to diſpoſe of among the natives, went on ſhore for that purpoſe; his way to a ſettlement lying through a wood very copiouſly inhabited by the ſpecies above-mentioned, and it being mid-day, put a cap on his head, and laying the others by his ſide, he determined upon a little repoſe under the ſhade of a plantane tree. To his utter aſtoniſhment, when he awoke, from the ſpecimen he had given his imitative obſervers of the uſe of his caps, he beheld a number of them upon the heads of the monkeys in the trees, round about him, while the wearers were chattering in an unuſual manner. Finding every attempt to regain them fruitleſs, he at length, in a fit of rage and diſappointment, and under the ſuppoſition the one he retained was not worth taking away, &c. pulled the ſame from his head, and throwing it upon the ground, exclaimed "here d—n you, take it amongſt ye," which he had no ſooner done, than, to his great ſurpriſe, the obſervant monkeys did the ſame, by which means he regained the greateſt part of his property.

October 20. A few days ſince a curious race was run between two gentlemen mounted on aſſes, from Ferryhill to Ruſheford, in the county of Durham, diſtant three miles, for twenty guineas each. The riders having by great induſtry previouſly trained their ſteeds with ſuch dexterity as to overcome the natural obſtinacy of that indocil animal, and even ſeemed to inſpire them with all the fire and ambition of the "high mettled racer," the heat, as might be expected, afforded excellent diverſion; it was obſtinately contended the whole way, and performed in 18 minutes. When within a hundred yards of the goal, a material change took place in the odds; the leading aſs, who deemed himſelf ſafe, being cheered with a friendly bray from his dam, an eye witneſs of the race, and his jocky not having been prepared for ſuch a ſalute, could not prevail upon him to proceed till he had returned the greeting, and during that proceſs his adverſary paſſed him, and won the race by half a neck. The knowing ones were greatly taken in, but attribute much blame to the

loſing rider, whoſe want of ſkill in aſſmanſhip was very apparent. The parties are matched to run a ſecond time on the Saturday in Durham race week for fifty pounds each, when an immenſe concourſe of congenial ſouls are expected to be preſent; and it is hoped by that time the riders will have rendered themſelves more converſant in the aſinin language and manners, and thereby provided againſt all contingencies.

At ſeven o'clock on Monday morning laſt the remains of the late John Winton, of Southover, Eſq; were interred in the family vault in the church of that place. Mr. Winton's age, added to the age of the ſtrong beer that was ſerved round at his funeral made together 152 years. Mr. Winton being born in 1694, and his ſtrong beer brewed in 1754, which proves the deceaſed to have been 94 years of age, and his funeral beverages 58 years.

Further Extracts from Engliſh News-Papers, received by the Ship Maryland, arrived in Potowmack.

ROVEREDO, (a town on the confines of the Republic of Venice) September 12.

SINCE laſt Saturday, we have been honoured with the preſence of the celebrated Count Cagliſtro, and that of his illuſtrious conſort. No man ever experienced more praiſe or more calumny than this truly eccentric genius. How he will end with us, we know not; but this we already know, that he has begun by giving medicines to the ſick, and proviſions to the hungry.

GENOA, October 13.

IN the night of the 7th we experienced a dreadful hurricane here. At one o'clock in the morning, a thunderbolt fell upon the church of Capuchins, and penetrated into the choir, where all the Monks were aſſembled, ſinging their matins, in order to deprecate the divine vengeance. On this awful occaſion, two lay-brothers were ſtruck dead.

WARSAW, October 12.

TO MORROW the Diet will aſſemble for the fourth time. Their deliberations have as yet been carried on with a tranquility little to have been expected, from the prpſent ſituation of affairs in the North. The only conteſted point was, how far our army ſhould be augmented. It is at length determined that, inſtead of increaſing it to 100,000 men, as originally propoſed, it ſhall only conſiſt of 60,000 men, who, it is ſaid, are to be paid from the revenues of the church. This laſt circumſtance we little expected.

LONDON, October 8.

A VERY ſingular circumſtance occured at Edinburgh on the examination of Smith (a robber) who was condemned with Brodie, which was noticed by the court as a very remarkable ſpecies of circumſtantial evidence. On taking the precognition, which in Scotland, is a form ſimilar to the proceedings before the grand jury in England, one of the witneſſes declared, he was at ſuch a diſtance, he could not ſwear to the identity of the men, but he would know a black dog which was with them, he having at one time been very near him. At that moment a dog made a noiſe at the door, which being opened, the witneſs immediately ſaid, "that is the dog," and the animal inſtantly ran and fawned upon Smith, who afterwards confeſſed the fact.

October 15. The Turks employ buffaloes to drag their artillery, even 24 and 48 pounders, over the higheſt mountains; and the Ottomans are ſo earneſt in the purſuit of their warlike operations, that they have brought their whole harveſt from Macedonia upon an immenſe number of camels, mules, and other beaſts of burthen, to their army.

On the 18th of September laſt was married, Auguſtus Robertſon Smith, Eſq; late of Bengal in the Eaſt-Indies, to Miſs Penelope Ruſſel, daughter of the Rev George Ruſſel, of Spring Park, in the county of Devon. This is the remarkable Eaſtern gentleman, who ſome time ago adverti ſed for a wife, and who had ſuch numerous offers from the fair ſex. The young lady to whom he has united himſelf, is the eldeſt of ſix daughters; her father is a diſtant relation to the Houſe of Bedford, and with his curacy, which is but ſmall, enjoys an annuity of 100l a year bequeathed to him by a noble Duke.

October 20. The laſt advices from the continent are leſs and leſs in favour of the Imperial arms. Of the Ruſſians, indeed, by ſea or land, we hear little, unleſs that their fleet continue to block up that of Sweden—but every account from the Auſtrian camp is a detail of unſucceſsful attempts, and of conſiderable loſſes. The Auſtrian troops miſtaking and fighting with each other, is rather a little paradoxical. The night muſt not only have been "dark as Erebus," but the men muſt have been dump. Surely ſome things muſt have occured to make them known to each other—however, conſidered only as a blunder, it was a very unfortunate one; for blame, we truſt, their can be no room

We are yet inclined to ſuppoſe, that by the mediation of Great Britain, &c. Sweden will be allowed to ſheath the ſword, and wait for an opportunity more favourable than the preſent. The Queen of Sweden has much ſway, and has begun to uſe her pen with her brother. Armaments, however, are preparing on all ſides

The late Earl of Bathurſt uſed to relate an odd circumſtance that happened to him when a member of the houſe of commons. In the Queen's time, he had carried up a bill to the lords, and a gentleman pointing to a perſon below the bar, aſked him, if he knew him; and added, that is Richard Cromwell. The Earl viewed a coarſe, vulgar-looking man in a great coat, very attentively, and heard him ſay, after ſurveying the houſe, "I have not been in this houſe for many years—not ſince I ſat there," pointing to the throne.

On the credit of letters from Dreſden, Berlin, and other parts of Germany, we announce, that the elector of Saxony has at laſt openly avowed his junction with the courts of Berlin, London, and Orange, to preſerve the peace of the reſt of Europe.

Extract of a letter from Vienna, Oct 7.

"However chimerical it has been repreſented, and may in general appear, be aſſured it was intended that the French troops from the camps of St Omer's and Mentz were to have garriſoned Auſtrian Flanders, and would have done ſo, but for the remonſtrances of Britain, and the active and determined interference of his Pruſſian Majeſty. Every expreſs from the Emperor contain orders to expedite the march of whatever troops can be collected, as his loſſes keep pace with the augmentation of the enemy. The Ruſſians are loudly complained of, and with much reaſon: As if they were afraid of drawing on them the fatal reſentment of the Ottomans, their armies have been inactive, whilſt a conſiderable part of the Auſtrian territories have been cruelly ravaged, and at leaſt 40,000 men deſtroyed in endeavouring to defend them. The neceſſity of the Emperor's retreat juſtified the meaſure, but the conſequences are lamentable in the extreme, as a fine and extenſive diſtrict is left wholly unprotected and the auxilliaries of Turkey mark their way with general reſolution.

"There is little room for the idea of peace, which has of late been talked of. The allied powers have not accomplished one object for which they commenced the war and the recent capture of Choczim will put them in ſpirits, as beſides the importance of the place, the troops that were before it will give a degree of equality to the Emperor"

Extract of a letter from the Hague, Oct. 10.

"It is now rather too evident that even we, hardly yet emerged from our own troubles, will ere long be involved in that general broil which at preſent aſtonithes all Europe, and ſeems to puzzle the wiſeſt and the greateſt of our powers how to act, either upon pacific or hoſtile principles.—Within theſe few days M. Schraut, ſecretary of legation from the Court of Vienna, has had the audacity to preſent to their High Mightineſſes a memorial couched in terms highly diſreſpectful to the Stadtholder, as well as libelouſly abuſive of one of the moſt reſpectful families in this country. The conſequence was, that their High Mightineſſes immediately returned the ſaid memorial to M. Schraut, and at the ſame time gave orders to ſend notice of the inſult to Baron Harſnen, our envoy extraordinary at the Court of Vienna, intimating the extreme diſpleaſure of their High Mightineſſes, at the repeated unbecoming conduct of the ſaid Schraut, which they had long forborne to expreſs, from a principle of reſpect for his Imperial Majeſty, but which now, in conſequence of his laſt memorial, they thought it their duty to avow"

Oct 23. The public prints have given an account of the alarm that was ſpread through the Auſtrian army in its retreat from Illyria to Caranſebes, but what occaſioned that alarm, which had like to have been the total ruin of the army, has not yet been laid before the public. The following are ſaid to be the particulars:

The alarm was intentionally ſpread, and was the reſult of a deliberate plan formed by a body of the Wallachians. The revolt of thoſe people under Horiah and Kloſchka is recent in the memory of every one. The execution of theſe two chiefs, and ſome of their adherents, put an end to the rebellion, but did not extinguiſh in the hearts of the natives of Wallachia, the hatred they entertained againſt the Germans. The ſpirit of revenge rankled in the hearts of great numbers of them; and this ſpirit received additional ſtrength from a love of plunder and rapine.

Several numerous gangs of theſe people having ſpread themſelves over that part of the Bannat of Temeſwar and Tranſylvania, which is at preſent the theatre of war, and have committed more depredations upon the unfortunate inhabitants there, than even the Turks themſelves. A great number of theſe banditti got in among the baggage of the Auſtrian army, as it was retreating in the night towards Caranſebes; and began on a ſudden to cry, "the Turks, the Turks." The drivers of the waggons, ſcared out of their wits, betook themſelves to flight; and thus the banditti, who, to give a greater appearance of probability to the opinion that the Turks were ready to break in among the baggage waggons, had cauſed fire to be ſet to ſome houſes in Caranſebes, by ſome of their adherents, were left in full poſſeſſion of the baggage. Having plundered it, and acquired a great booty, they retired in ſafety, after occaſioning the death of great numbers of people, and bringing the Imperial army almoſt to the verge of deſtruction.

October 29. A meſſenger has been diſpatched to Berlin, with the cabinet deciſion of this week. Peace or war now hang equal in the political ſcale—All depends on the conduct of the King of Pruſſia.

On Sunday evening Baſilico, the Britiſh meſſenger, arrived from Berlin, with diſpatches for our court: The important information has ſince tranſpired, that the King of Pruſſia had marched 12,000 troops into the Dutchy of Holſtein; and that theſe are ſhortly to be joined by 10,000 Hanoverians.

This morning two houſes of redezvous were opened in White Chapel, for the entering ſailors into his Majeſty's ſervice.

Yeſterday a frigate arrived off the Tower from Woolwich, where ſhe is anchored in order to receive ſailors on board who enter into his Majeſty's ſervice.

Yeſterday by order of the Lords of the Admiralty, a large man of war came from Chatham to the Tower, where ſhe is moored, in order to receive ſailors on board that may enter into his Majeſty's ſervice.

Extract of a letter from Conſtantinople, Sept 7.

"An officer is juſt arrived with diſpatches from the Grand Vizier, containing advices of ſundry engagements that have lately happened between the Imperialiſts and a powerful detachment of the Ottoman army, in each of which the latter was victorious. This detachment is commanded by Las Memich Pacha, who has already taken 12 pieces of cannon, 15 caiſſons, and ſurrounded 500 cuiraſſiers, whom, to a man he has made priſoners of war."

Extract of a letter from the Hague, Oct. 10.

"The States of Holland publiſhed a Placard on Friday laſt, dated the 3d inſt. relative to the individual attempts made to renew the late unhappy diſturbances in this country—threatening all perſons with death, who without their permiſſion, enrol men, furniſh money, arms, or undertake any enterpriſe for that purpoſe—ſpecially "prohibiting the reports of any falſe or alarming news of any power who has the honour to be allied and in friendſhip with the ſaid States, for which the Editors and Printers of the public papers are to be reſponſible.

"And Nutbey, the bookſeller, at Amſterdam, was arreſted on the 7th inſt and ſent to the town priſon, where he was put in irons, for having ſold (as it is called) a defamatory libel againſt the Prince and Princeſs of Orange, under the title of *De Vlugt der Patrioten*, i. e. The flight of the Patriots. This is the ſame bookſeller who put in his windows, and ſold publicly, a certain print, entitled *Le Cochon Gueldrois*, the Gueldres Hog"

Nov. 4. The Emperor of Morocco's eldeſt ſon is half an Iriſhman, his mother, who is alive, being from that country. The young Prince is remarkably fond of the Britiſh nation. He ſpeaks Engliſh tolerably, and has been taught the military diſcipline, and even the ſmall ſword, at which he is very expert, by maſters from Gibraltar. The father and ſon hate each other mortally. They ſeek each other's death with great avidity. The ſon is beloved by the whole Empire, unleſs, indeed, the Negro ſlaves, who are as faithful to the Emperor, as the Swiſs guards to Louis. They are ſuppoſed to be 50 000 ſtrong. When the ſon comes to the throne he means to aboliſh all ſlavery of the Engliſh, and invite them, by particular exemptions, to ſettle in his dominions.

The Hiberniun Empreſs of Morocco, who, poor woman, is cloſely confined, expreſſed ſome time ago a wiſh to ſee her mother, who, it ſeems, lived near Dublin. The Emperor accordingly gave in her name and place of reſidence to ſeveral Engliſh who touched there, in the Empreſs's hand writing, with promiſes of great preſents to his mother-in-law, if ſhe would come over. About a year ſince ſhe arrived, and was guarded to Mequinez, in a moſt royal ſtyle, where ſhe now reſides with her daughter. Although this ſingular article be totally new to the public at large, yet its authenticity is well known by many at Gibraltar, and by the people on board our ſhips of war on the Mediterranean ſtation.

Nov. 11. By a veſſel which arrived at Hull on Thurſday laſt, we have received an account of the death of Admiral Greig, commander of the Ruſſian fleet.

The laſt account of the ſtate of his Majeſty's health is, "That his Majeſty ſeems to be preciſely in the ſame ſtate as for ſome time paſt"

Nov 28. A report prevailed when the accounts came from Berlin, that the Ruſſians had marched an army towards Warſaw, which if true, can only be done in an hoſtile view, which Pruſſia is prepared for, and certainly will oppoſe.

All our accounts agree that the greateſt preparations for war are carrying on at Berlin, orders having been given for all the ammunition waggons to be prepared for ſervice.

It is reported that the Duke d'Albe, who is arrived at Vienna from Spain, is charged to offer to the Emperor, in caſe he will make a ſeparate peace with the Porte, fifty millions of florins, to defray the expence he has been put to; and that all ſhall be ſettled in the ſame manner as was fixed by the peace of Paſſarowitz.

Field Marſhal Lacy, however, is going immediately to Peterſburg, to arrange matters for the next campaign. The Emperor paſſes the winter at Buda, and General Laudohn takes the charge of the Grand army.

December 3. We are ſorry to ſay, that his Majeſty is very much emaciated in body occaſioned by confinement, and a reſtriction from that exerciſe which he uſed to take.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

The Lords having been ſummoned, aſſembled in conſiderable numbers, and when the Lord Chancellor had ſeated himſelf on the woolſack, the Preſident of the Council *(Lord Camden)* roſe, and informed the Houſe, that the Phyſicians who attended his Majeſty in his preſent indiſpoſition, had undergone an examination before the Privy Council, and that he would now lay before the Houſe the report made by thoſe gentlemen on the ſubject—That his Majeſty was at preſent incapable of managing the reins of government.

His Lordſhip then moved, that this account of his Majeſty's ſtate of health be referred to the conſideration of a committee, which was agreed to.

Whenever a Regency is ſettled, another point will come before Parliament, viz. the guardianſhip of the King's perſon. Three guardians will be appointed, namely, the Queen, the Lord Chancellor, and the Archbiſhop of Canterbury.

On the firſt idea of a joint Regency, the Queen was aſked, whether her name might be inſerted in it, to which ſhe gave for anſwer, that ſhe wiſhed to decline taking any part in public affairs.

Extract of a letter from Vienna, Oct. 26.

"The Emperor having made a demand of extraordinary ſubſidies on account of the Turkiſh war to the ſtate of Hungary, ſeveral of the Magnates anſwered forthwith, that they were ready to ſacrifice their laſt drop of blood, however, on theſe conditions only: 1. That his Majeſty ſhould give them back the Crown of Hungary, which he had carried off to, and was now kept at the Jewel-Office at Vienna. 2. That the Emperor ſhould be crowned, and take the uſual oath as King of Hungary. 3 That they ſhould not be obliged to learn the Zigzag Horſe High German language, but have liberty to make uſe, as heretofore, the Latin, in their public buſineſs and writing. And 4. That the odious military conſcription ſhould be totally aboliſhed.

"The Emperor was aſtoniſhed, and anſwered thus ſhortly: "Whether they deſired only ſo much, and no more? And why juſt now, at ſo critical a time?"

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 22.

Extract of a letter from Kilmarnock, (Scotland) dated Oct. 28.

"THE following inſtance is a proof of the increaſe which might ariſe from potatoes, if proper attention were paid to their cultivation. From a plant growing in the garden of Mr. Aitken, ſhoemaker of this place, one hundred and one fine potatoes were taken. Twenty-four of theſe weighed one with another ten ounces each; eight, which were the leaſt, were larger than plumbs, and the reſt far above that ſize. The only attention paid to this plant was heaping earth about the ſtem; ſuch a product, if not extraordinary, is certainly an ample reward for ſo little labour."

RICHMOND, February 5.

WE hear from New-York, that the ſum already ſubſcribed for the building intended for the accommodation of the New-Congreſs, amounts to 9000l. The room for the Senate is nearly compleated. The whole building will coſt nearly fifteen thouſand pounds, and will be 150 feet long.

On Monday the 5th ult. a conference was held between the Senate and Aſſembly of New-York, on the amendments propoſed to the bill for putting the New-Conſtitution into operation. After debating the matter a whole day, the aſſembly reſolved they would not agree to the amendments—and the ſenate reſolved that they would not recede. In conſequence of which the bill was loſt. New-York, therefore, will have no agent in the choice of thoſe important officers, the Preſident and Vice-Preſident; nor will ſhe be repreſented in that body, where her moſt important intereſts will be at ſtake, the ſenate of the United States.

Yeſterday ten of the Electors for this ſtate met at the Capitol, for the purpoſe of electing a Preſident and Vice-Preſident; when upon examining the ballots, they ſtood as follows:

GENERAL WASHINGTON,	*Preſident*	—10.
JOHN ADAMS,	*Vice-Preſident*	—5.
HENRY CLINTON,	*do.*	—3.
JOHN HANCOCK,	*do.*	—1.
JOHN JAY,	*do.*	—1.

On Saturday laſt were married in Williamſburg, PETER RANDOLPH, Eſq; of Chatſworth, to Miſs ELIZABETH SOUTHALL, ſecond daughter of Col. James Southall, of Williamſburg.

Friday laſt were executed at the gallows near this city, THOMAS WILLIAMSON, from Henrico, and MATTHEW FARLEY, from Powhatan, for murder.

ARRIVALS AT NORFOLK.

Ship Bacchus, Hamilton, Briſtol.
Brig Jelly, Fleck, do.
Sloop Hunter, Bradiſh, Baltimore.

CLEARANCES.

Lord Sheffield, Ramſay, Glaſgow.
Brig Hartley, Thompſon, Cadiz.
ABC, Frankford, London.

The following arrivals and departures are copied from the late London papers received by Captain Hamilton.

ARRIVED

At Liverpool, the William, Borrodale, from Baltimore.

At Graveſend, Golden Rule, Cragg, from Virginia, and Nancy, Bugl, from Baltimore.

At Haſtings, New-York, Watſon, from New-York.

At Dover, Bell, Service, from Maryland.

SAILED

From Graveſend, Two-Brothers, Thompſon, for Charleſtown.

From Liverpool, Peggy, Mullholland, and Edward, Sims, for New-York.

VIRGINIA, to wit:

At a High Court of Chancery, held in Richmond the twenty firſt day of November 1788.

WILLIAM CARR, Plaintiff.

againſt

ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, DANIEL CAMPBELL, ISAAC HITE and GEORGE NICHOLAS, Eſq; acting Ex'or of ROBERT CARTER NICHOLAS, Eſq; dec. } Defendants.

THE defendants ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, and DANIEL CAMPBELL, not having entered their appearance and given ſecurity according to the act of Aſſembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the Court, that they are not inhabitants of this country—On the motion of the Plaintiff by his Counſel, it is ordered that the ſaid defendant do appear here on the firſt day of the next Court, and anſwer the bill of the Plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in the Virginia Gazette for two months ſucceſſively, and publiſhed at ſome church of the pariſh of ——— in the county of Prince William, on ſome Sunday immediately after divine ſervice, and at the front door of the courthouſe in the city of Richmond.

PETER TINSLEY, C. H. C. C.

VIRGINIA, to wit:

At a High Court of Chancery, held in Richmond the 15th day of November, 1788.

JOHN DANDRIDGE and WILLIAM ARMISTEAD, Ex'ors of BARTHOLOMEW DANDRIDGE, dec. Ex'or of THOMAS DUNCASTLE, dec. and HENRY DUKE SHERMAN, and BETSEY his wife, daughter and deviſee and legatee of THOMAS DUNCASTLE, dec. } Defendants

againſt

THOMAS CARTWRIGHT, and ADAM BYRD, } Plaintiffs.

THE defendant *Thomas Cartwright* not having entered his appearance and given ſecurity according to the act of Aſſembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the Court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country—On the motion of the plaintiffs by their counſel, it is ordered that the ſaid defendant do appear here on the firſt day of the next Court, and anſwer the bill of the plaintiff and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in the Virginia gazette for two months ſucceſſively, and publiſhed at ſome church of the pariſh of ——— in the county of James City, on ſome Sunday immediately after divine ſervice, and at the front door of the courthouſe in the city of Richmond.

PETER TINSLEY, C. H. C. C.

VIRGINIA, to wit:

At a High Court of Chancery, held in Richmond the 15th of November, 1788.

WILLIAM DANDRIGE, —— Plaintiff.

againſt

JOSEPH WILSON, —— Defendant.

THE defendant ——— not having entered his appearance and given ſecurity according to the act of Aſſembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the Court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country—On the motion of the plaintiff by his counſel, it is ordered that the ſaid defendant do appear here on the firſt day of the next Court, and anſwer the bill of the plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in the Virginia gazette for two months ſucceſſively, and publiſhed at Henrico church of the pariſh of Henrico in the county of Henrico, on ſome Sunday immediately after divine ſervice, and at the front door of the courthouſe in the city of Richmond.

PETER TINSLEY, C. H. C. C.

Notice to purchaſers of FLOWER.

THE merchants and citizens of Richmond are hereby informed, that SAMUEL MOODY, now reſiding at Rockett's Mill is lawfully appointed inſpector for this port and diſtrict, and will attend to inſpect flower (either for ſale or exportation) whenever called upon, at the following places, to wit: At Rockett's landing; the courthouſe; markethouſe; and at the croſs-ſtreet below Anderſon's tavern. It is hoped after this public notice, no flower will be purchaſed, unleſs inſpected, and branded, as various frauds have been committed in the purchaſe of the above article.

Rockett's Mill, February 3, 1789.

A BALL

At the EAGLE TAVERN,

On Wedneſday Evening, the 11th of February.

ROBERT ANDERSON.

TICKETS—12*ſ. each; to be had at the* BAR.

RICHMOND, Jan. 28th, 1788.

Notice to the Public.

THE Grammar School in the Univerſity of William and Mary is now open, and ready for the reception of youths.

The board is at the rate of £ 25 per annum, until the laſt day of March next;—afterwards at the rate of £ 23-10 per annum; to be paid quarterly, and in advance.

Waſhing and mending, at the rate of 50 ſhillings per annum; to be paid as above.

Tuition,—one Guinea, to be paid in advance.

WILLIAMSBURG, Jan. 23, 1789.

WILLIAMSBURG, Jan. 19. 1789.

COMMITTED to the jail of this city as runaways, viz.—A negro man named JAMES, who ſpeaks very bad Engliſh, and a young negro woman named MILLY, who he calls his wife. They ſay they belong to Mr. WILLIAM ASKER of Culpepper county, who lives about twenty miles above the courthouſe; their owner is deſired to come and pay charges, and take them away from

JOHN CRUMP, *Jailor.*

YORK TOWN, January 13, 1789.

THE late General NELSON, of York, being deſirous of ſettling his affairs, but unable from his ill ſtate of health to go through this buſineſs, conveyed a very conſiderable landed eſtate to the ſubſcribers in truſt, for the payment of his debts. All creditors are therefore requeſted to ſend in their claims, to Colonel William Nelſon, of York, and are aſſured that ſteps will be taken to execute this truſt as ſoon as poſſible. (t f)

NATHANIEL BURWELL.
FRANCIS WILLIS, Sen.
WILLIAM NELSON, Jun.
THOMAS NELSON, Jun.

AT NORFOLK FOR LIVERPOOL,

THE SHIP

FLORA,

SAMUEL AUTHUR, Maſter.

A FINE ſtrong Britiſh built veſſel, with a Mediterranean paſs; will take in tobacco at thirty ſhillings ſterling per hogſhead, pitt along ſide. As more than half her cargo is already engaged, ſhe will certainly ſail in all the month of February. She has moſt excellent accommodations for paſſengers. Apply to Captain Authur, or

JOHN LAWRENCE.

Who has for ſale on board the FLORA,

FINE STOVED SALT,

LOOSE and in TWILLED SACKS.

Norfolk, Jan. 8th, 1789.

To be Sold,

To the higheſt bidder, on the premiſes, on Tueſday the 17th day of February next if fair, otherwiſe the next fair day;

MY HOUSE and GROUND in this city, adjoining Meſſrs. Cohen & Iſaacs old ſtore. The ground extends from the main ſtreet, quite through the ſquare unto the back ſtreet, and ſeven feet in width more than the houſe covers; on which is alſo a good kitchen, ſmokehouſe, and a ſtable with twelve ſtalls. The houſe is divided into twelve convenient rooms, ten of which have fire places.——At the ſame time and place will be ſold, ſeveral articles of houſehold and kitchen furniture, among which, are ſix new feather beds, with furniture, two four feet walnut tables, one mahogany dreſſing do. one dozen green Windſor chairs, ſeveral diaper table cloths, &c &c. An aſſignment of good bonds payable in twelve months, will be received in payment, or the purchaſers own bonds with good ſecurity payable as aforeſaid, with intereſt from the date, if not punctually paid,—will be required by BENJAMIN DUVAL.

N B. An undoubted title will be made to the above lot of ground by Mr. David Lambert, the former proprietor. B. D.

Richmond, Jan 20, 1789.

Any perſon wiſhing to be ſupplied with coal from

DEEP RUN PITTS

The property of Meſſrs. ROSS & CURRY,

May be ſupplied with any quantity wanted, on the ſhorteſt notice by making application to the ſubſcriber reſiding at Rockett's.

FRANCIS HYLAND.

N. B. The Proprietors has erected a large and commodious yard for the reception of coal (which is always full) alſo a very good wharf for the convenience of veſſels loading (wharfage free) F. H.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY forewarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment of my laſt bond, in the hands of THOMAS JOHNSON, ſen of Henrico, for a part of a tract of land, which is now in diſpute.

PITMAN KIDD.

HANOVER, January 7, 1789.

A CAUTION!

IT is thought neceſſary *once more* to caution all perſons indiſcriminately from hunting, ſhooting, or otherwiſe treſpaſſing on the FALLS PLANTATION. The inconvenience reſulting from it has been ſuch, that no further indulgence need be expected, as I am pointedly directed to take notice of all who may fail herein.

BENJAMIN STRANGE, *Overſeer.*

Aberdeen, (Cheſterfield county,) Dec. 24, 1788.

POETRY.

A WINTER SCENE.

For the Year 1789.

SURLY Winter now returns,
Nature droops her head, and mourns;
Sol's oblique deſcending ray
Lends a faint and tranſient day;
Night, who day's bright realm invades,
Wide her dark dominion ſpreads.
Brooks no more mend'ring run;
Streams are harden'd into ſtone;
Where the boatman lately ply'd.
Sleds, deep-loaded, ſafely glide.
Naked and deform'd are ſeen
Meads, once dreſs'd in lively green;
Groves and fields are diſarray'd,
Leaves are wither'd, dry'd the blade.
Songſters of the wood are flown,
All their cheerful muſic gone;
Zephyrs, with their gentle breeze,
Sport no more along the trees.
Eaſtern blaſts now deep'ly howl;
Skies, with gathering tempeſts ſcowl;
Proudeſt foreſts humbly bend;
Thick, the wooly flakes deſcend;
See, how faſt, the valley fills!
How the driving ſnow-bank ſwells.
Huſbandmen their ſtables tend,
And from ſtorms the herd defend;
From the evening, borrow day,
Drive the piercing froſt away—
Sit, ſecure within their doors,
And defy the ſtorm that roars;
With a book or chat deceive
The ſlow hours of Winter's eve;
Teach the liſt'ning youth the lore
Which their grandſires taught before;
Of their admiration raiſe
With good things of ancient days;
Read the works of foreign climes,
Or the news of preſent times.
Thus drear Winter rolls away;
Soon revolves delightful May;
Then, the ſun, with beaming light
Triumphs o'er the ſhades of night.
Speed thy preſence, charming Spring;
Swiftly fly, on genial wing;
We endure thoſe irkſome days,
Hoping thy enliv'ning rays.
Ah! a deadlier Winter ſpeeds!
Winter—which no ſpring ſucceeds;
When our blooming youth is gone,
And our froſty age comes on;
Then, no more, will Spring return;
Age is hopeleſs, age forlorn;
Hopeleſs?—No! The ſilver'd head
Shews the ſtorms of life are fled;
So, the ſunſhine tips the hills,
As it low'ring clouds diſpels.
Happy Chriſtian, who has trod
All the length of virtue's road;
From the jail his eye can caſt
Back on ſtorms and dangers, paſt,
And with hope, anticipate
Pleaſure of the heav'nly ſtate,
When is cloſ'd this varied ſcene,
Calmer ſeaſons then begin,
Come, ye blooming youths, engage
To provide for Wintry age:
Fleeting time demands your haſte;
See! another year is paſt!
Heav'n has lengthen'd out your ſtate,
Thro' the year of eighty-eight;
But the end of eighty nine,
May alas! be none of thine.

ANECDOTE.

IF we miſtake not, the following anecdote, reſpecting the preſent Emperor of Germany, has hitherto been little mentioned:——Having entered on foot, the inn of a town, where his equipage was every moment expected, the landlady deſired to know whether he was one of his Majeſty's *followers?*—He aſked with a ſmile, how that could happen when he arrived *before* him? The woman paſſing by a ſecond time, whilſt he was engaged in taking off his beard, could not reſiſt the violence of her curioſity, and ſaid, "Pray, Sir, have you any employment about the Emperor's perſon." "Yes, (he replied) I ſometimes ſhave him."

THE ROBBER.

A ROBBER had formed a deſign to break into the houſe of a rich inhabitant of the town wherein he carried on his depredations; for this purpoſe he climbed at night upon the roof, and there waited till the family being aſleep he might take the opportunity of ſlipping into the houſe. The maſter had gone to bed, but lay awake, and perceived our adventurer by the light of the moon; being a ſharp cunning fellow, he determined to play a trick upon the rogue, and having awoke his wife with a nudge, deſired her to aſk him by what means he acquired his property, adding, "I ſhall make a difficulty of anſwering you, but inſiſt upon knowing it, and be ſure to ſpeak loud."

The wife, without inquiring into her huſband's motive, aſked the queſtion, to which he anſwered, it was a ſecret he meant to conceal forever within his breaſt; ſhe repeated her interrogatories, he his denials, till at length, ſeeming to yield to her importunities, he avowed that he had been for many years a thief, and had made a large fortune by the profeſſion.

"What," exclaimed the good dame, "have you been a thief, and never yet ſuſpected of diſhoneſt practices?" The huſband anſwered, "the reaſon is, that I had a moſt ingenious tutor in the buſineſs, ſuch an one that we ſhall not find a match for in a hurry; he robbed only in the night, and by the ſecret which he poſſeſſed, of uſing a certain *cabaliſtical* word, he was ſure of robbing without hazard. For example: If he wanted to procure an entrance any where, he pronounced the myſterious word ſeven times before the moon, when inſtantly a ray ſhot from that luminary, and carried him upon the roof, for it was always by the roof that he entered. In caſe he wiſhed to deſcend, he repeated the magical word, and darted upon the ray that brought him gently to the earth. I inherited his ſecret, ſince you oblige me to avow it, and, between you and me I had no occaſion to uſe it long." "I cannot doubt that," anſwered the wife, "it is a treaſure that you poſſeſs; and if ever I ſhould have any friend, or relation, in embarraſſed circumſtances, I ſhould be extremely anxious to let them partake of it." She then intreated her huſband to let her into the ſecret, and after much ſolicitation, he at laſt informed her, that the ſecret conſiſted in repeating ſeven times the word *Seil*; after which he pretended to ſink into a deep ſleep.

Not a word of this converſation was loſt to the robber, who could not reſiſt the deſire he felt to try the virtue of the charm; he repeated the word *Seil* ſeven times, with great eagerneſs, and throwing out his arms, ſprang from the roof; but inſtead of being borne upon a ray, he fell to the earth, and broke his thigh.

At the noiſe of his fall, the maſter of the houſe ran to the window, and cried aloud, "Who is there?" "Ah maſter," ſaid the unlucky rogue, "it is a man to whom *Seil* has not been ſo ſerviceable as to you.

In this ſituation he was ſeized, and being delivered to the judges, ended his life on the gallows.

Office of Foreign Affairs, December 24, 1788.

By the United States in Congreſs Aſſembled.

FEBRUARY 12th, 1788.

"RESOLVED, That the ſecretary for Foreign Affairs for the time being, be, and he is hereby authoriſed and directed, upon application made to him for that purpoſe, to grant in the uſual form, Sea Letters for any veſſel or veſſels, owned entirely, and navigated chiefly by the citizens of the United States, and bound on long and diſtant voyages, at his diſcretion; provided always, that it be made appear to him by oath or affirmation, or by ſuch other evidence as ſhall by him be deemed ſatisfactory, by the perſon or perſons applying therefor, that the veſſel or veſſels for which ſuch Sea Letters ſhall be required, ſhall, together with all and every part of her cargo, be owned entirely and commanded by officers, citizens of the United States, and ſhall be navigated for the moſt part by the ſame That for this purpoſe, the Secretary of Foreign Affairs be, and he is hereby inſtructed to procure a ſufficient number of blank Sea Letters, drafted in the uſual form, and ſigned by the Preſident of Congreſs, for the purpoſe aforeſaid; and that the ſame, when filled up, be ſealed with the ſeal of the United States, and certified by the Secretary of Congreſs

"CHARLES THOMPSON, Secretary,"

From inattention to the tenor of this act, applications for Sea Letters have ben frequently made, without being accompanied with evidence ſufficient to eſtabliſh the facts required in it It is expedient, therefore, to apprize thoſe whom it may concern, that previous to granting a Sea Letter, the following facts ſhould be proved, viz.

That the veſſel and all her cargo are owned entirely by citizens of the United States.

That the officers commanding her are likewiſe citizens of the ſaid ſtates.

That ſhe ſhall be navigated for the moſt part by citizens of the ſame

Every application for a Sea Letter under this act ſhould be accompanied by an affidavit or affirmation of one of the owners, expreſſly declaring that he is one of the owners, and that the veſſel, cargo, officers and mariners, are ſuch as the act requires. It will alſo be proper, for greater certainty, that the affidavit or affirmation ſhould ſpecify the kind of veſſel, the name of the Captain, the place from whence and where bound, her tonnage, name, and number of hands. The affidavit or affirmation ſhould be made before one of the principal magiſtrates of the place, at which the deponant or affirmant may reſide.

N. B. The Printers throughout the United States are requeſted to re publiſh the following act of Congreſs.

CORDAGE

of all ſizes made and ſold by the Subſcriber, at his Rope-Walk on Shockoe-Hill.

G. NICOLSON.

☞ Orders for cordage left with Mr. Patrick Parker, in Norfolk, or Meſſrs. Campbell and Wheeler, Peterſburg, will be duly executed and forwarded agreeable thereto.

Richmond, Dec. 20, 1788.

FOR SALE,

AN ELEGANT TWO-STORY

HOUSE

Agreeably ſituated in the Town of SUFFOLK,

With ſome other convenient HOUSES, and two acres of LAND which may be ſeen by applying to Mr THOMAS GRANBERY of Suffolk.

BAKER & DORTON.

South Quay, January 1, 1789.

Eight Dollars Reward.

Stolen from the ſubſcriber the 31ſt of laſt month, a BAY ROAN

HORSE,

About 14 hands and an half high, ſtout made, with a ſtar in his forehead, one hind foot white, long mane and tail, paces, trots, and gallops, but rather dull with ut ſpurs Whoever delivers the ſaid horſe to the ſubſcriber ſhall receive the above reward.

JOHN ROADMAN.

Williamſburg, January 12, 1788.

Juſt Publiſhed,

And for ſale by THOMAS NICOLSON, a few houſes above the courthouſe,

The Virginia Almanack,

For the Year of our Lord 1789,

Being the firſt after Leap year.

CONTAINING the Lunations, Conjunctions, Eclipſes, Weather, Riſing and Setting of the Sun, Full and Change of the Moon, County and other Court days, Liſt of Public Officers, Weights of Gold Coin, and alſo a table for weighing of Gold, from 1 Grain to 64 Ounces, Roads from Richmond to the Sweet Springs, Directions for Gardening, throughout the year. Receipts, viz. for the Ague, for making a Gargle for the Sore Throat, for killing Rats, without danger of poiſoning any one, for curing Muſty Wine caſks, an infalliable remedy for a Scald Head, for the Itch, another remedy for the Sore Throat, a powder for the Worms.——A true ſtory of a Generous Cardinal, a maid ſervant who was unjuſtly executed at Paris, and afterwards reſtored to life, a ſingular hiſtory of a Peaſant of Syria, a ſtory of three Collegians, Tom, Dick, and Harry, and a number of Anecdotes.

County Court CLERKS, MERCHANTS, SHERIFFS, NAVAL OFFICERS, And others may be furniſhed with any of the undermentioned BLANKS, AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE, *By the* PRINTER, *hereof, viz.*

COUNTY COURT.

PETITION & SUMMONS.	EXECUTIONS.
SUBPOENAS.	EXECUTORS BONDS.
WRITS.	ADMINISTRATORS ditto.
ATTACHMENTS.	ORPHANS ditto.

SHERIFFS.

EXECUTIONS BONDS, of four kinds.	APPEARANCE ditto.
	PRISON BOUND ditto.

MERCHANTS.

COMMON BONDS.	POWER OF ATTORNEY'S.
NOTES OF HAND.	SEAMAN'S ARTICLES.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE.	INTENTURES.
BILLS OF LADING.	DUTY BONDS.
BILLS OF SALE.	CLEARANCES.
DEEDS OF TRUST.	PERMITS, &c.

Declarations for Lawyers,

OF VARIOUS FORMS.

May be had at this Office.

ACTS OF ASSEMBLY,

Printed ſince the REVISED CODE, viz. for the years 1785 & 87.—*Alſo* M'MURRAY's MAP *of the* UNITED STATES.